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TABLE 3.6 Aquifer and Well Characteristics in Florida

Well characteristics

Aquifer name and description

Water
withdrawals (Mgal/d)

Depth (ft)

Common
range

Yield (gal/min) Common May range exceed

Remarks

Surficial aquifers: Biscayne aquifer: Limestone, sandstone, and sand. Unconfined.

461

40-150 500-1,000 7,000

Sand-and-gravel aquifer: Sand and gravel interbedded with discontinuous clay layers. Unconfined in upper part to locally confined in deeper part.

Unnamed surficial aquifers: Sand, shell, and clayey sand; locally contains thin discontinuous limestone layers. Unconfined to locally confined.

34

100-300 500-1,000 2,000

50-400

<100

1,000

104

Supplies all public-supply water systems in southern Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade Counties. Designated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as "sole-source" drinking-water supply. Aquifer managed carefully to control saltwater intrusion into coastal well fields. Water generally very hard.

Primary water source for Pensacola and other public-supply and private pumpage in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties. Water soft; little dissolved solids (less than 50 mg/L), but locally iron exceeds 0.3 mg/L. Known as Pliocene-Miocene aquifer in Alabama.

Locally important as water sources where deeper aquifers contain saline water, especially along east coast and in southwest Florida. Hardness and dissolved-solids concentrations vary widely. Saltwater intrusion a local problem.